

KELKEDI, Gyula, okleveles mérnök, tervező mérnök

Vibration measurement tests on building constructions. Mérlegítmények  
száma 14. nö.7:326-332. díj 164.

1. Capital Civil Engineering Designing Enterprise, Budapest.

KELENDZHERIDZE, B. G.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Metal working

Carri : 1/1

Authors : Kelendzheridze, B. G.

Title : The influence of mechanical properties of metals on the occurrence of vibrations during grinding.

Periodical : Stan. i Instr., Ed.<sup>25</sup>7, 15 - 16, July 1954

Abstract : Mechanical properties of metals and their influence on the amplitude and frequency of vibrations during grinding, were studied. References are given on the influence of high-speed metal cutting on a friction-loss coefficient, and attempts were made to explain the effect of the strength and hardness of metals on the intensity and frequency of vibrations. Four references; graphs; table.

Institution : ....

Submitted : ....

16.9<00

24034  
S/020/61/138/003/006/017  
C111/C333

AUTHOR: Kelendzheridze, D. L.

TITLE: On the theory of optimal follow-up scheme

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 138, no. 3, 1961,  
529-532

TEXT: Let  $x = (x^1, \dots, x^n)$  and  $y = (y^1, \dots, y^n)$  be points of the real phase space  $R^n$ ; their equations of motion are assumed to be:

$$\dot{x} = f(x, u) \quad (f^1(x, u), \dots, f^n(x, u)); \quad (1)$$

$$\dot{y} = g(y, v) = (g^1(y, v), \dots, g^n(y, v)), \quad (2)$$

where  $u = u(t) = (u^1(t), \dots, u^r(t))$  is a vector regulating the motion of  $x$ ; the vector  $v = (v^1(t), \dots, v^s(t))$  regulates the point  $y$ ;  $u(t)$  belongs to the class of the piecewise continuous vector functions with values in the set  $\Omega^r$  of the  $r$ -dimensional vector space;  $v(t)$  belongs to the class of the piecewise continuous vector functions with values in  $\Omega^s$  (such controls are called admissible). The  $f(x, u)$ ,  $g(y, v)$  are continuous in  $(x, u)$  and  $(y, v)$  respectively, and continuously

Card 1/5

24034  
S/020/61/138/003/006/017  
C111/C333

On the theory of optimal . . .

differentiable with respect to all  $x^i$  and  $y^j$ . The point  $x$  is called persecuting point,  $y$  the persecuted point.

To every admissible  $v(t)$  and given initial conditions

$$x(0) = x_0, y(0) = y_0 \quad (3)$$

let an admissible  $u(t)$  exist such that the trajectories  $x(t), y(t)$  of (1), (2), which correspond to these  $u, v$  and to (3), satisfy the condition  $x(t_1) = y(t_1)$  for a  $t_1 > 0$ , where for  $0 \leq t < t_1$  let  $x(t) \neq y(t)$ .  $t_1 = T_{uv}$  is called persecution time. Let  $T_v = \min_u T_{uv}$  and  $T = \max_v \min_u T_{uv}$ .

Problem: Choose  $u(t), v(t)$  so that  $T_{uv} = T$ . Such  $u, v$  are called an optimum control pair and the corresponding trajectories are called optimum trajectories.

Let  $\Psi = (\Psi_1, \dots, \Psi_n)$ ,  $\chi = (\chi_1, \dots, \chi_n)$  be two arbitrary

Card 2/5

On the theory of optimal . . .

<sup>24034</sup>  
S/020/61738/003/006/017  
0111/0333.

covariant vectors of the  $R^n$ . Let

$$H(\psi, x, u, \dots, y, v) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^n [\psi_\alpha f^\alpha(x, u) + \chi_\alpha \cdot g^\alpha(y, v)] = \\ = \psi \cdot f(x, u) + \chi \cdot g(y, v)$$

The following theorem is proved: Let  $u(t)$ ,  $v(t)$  be an optimum control pair;  $x(t)$  the corresponding pair of optimum trajectories of the equations

$$\dot{x} = f(x, u) + Ax + Bu \quad (4)$$

and (2), where  $A$  -- linear operator in  $R^n$ ,  $B$  -- linear operator which transforms  $\Omega^r$  into  $R^n$ ; let  $T$  be the persecution time. Then there exist continuous covariant vector functions  $\psi(t) = (\psi_1(t), \dots, \psi_n(t))$ ,  $\chi(t) = (\chi_1(t), \dots, \chi_n(t))$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq T$ , which are different from zero such that the functions  $\psi(t)$ ,  $x(t)$  satisfy the Hamilton system

Card 3/5

On the theory of optimal . . .

24034  
S/020/61/138/003/006/017  
C111/C333

$$\dot{x}^i = f^i(x, u) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \psi_i}, \quad \psi_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x^i}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

and the functions  $\chi(t)$ ,  $y(t)$  satisfy the Hamilton system

$$\dot{y}^i = g^i(y, v) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_i}, \quad \chi_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial y^i}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

For arbitrary  $t \in [0, T]$  it holds

$$\begin{aligned} H(t) &= H(\psi(t), x(t), u(t), \chi(t), y(t), v(t)) = \\ &= \max_{u \in J_C} \min_{v \in Q^S} H(\psi, x, u, \chi, y, v), \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

where  $H(t) = \text{const} \geq 0$ , and  $\psi(T) = -\chi(T)$  in the moment  $t = T$ .

Card 4/5

On the theory of optimal . . .

21054  
S/020/617138/003/006/017  
C11/C333

The paper was written in the seminary of L. S. Pontryagin on oscillations and automatic control.

There are 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Matematicheskiy institut imeni V. A. Steklova  
Akademii nauk SSSR (Mathematical Institute imeni  
V. A. Steklov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: January 21, 1961, by L. S. Pontryagin, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 13, 1961

Card 5/5

KELENDZHERIDZE, D.L. (Moskva)

Concerning a certain problem on optimum tracking. Avtom.i telem.  
23 no.8:1008-1013 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Automatic control) (Servomechanisms)

1. CHKHUBYANISHVILI, G. Z.; KELENDZHERIDZE, K. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Kakhetia - Grapes
7. Results of phenological observations of Kakhetian grapevine varieties  
(in Georgian with Russian summary), Trudy inst. vin. AN Gruz. SSR, 7,  
1951.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

KELENHEGYI, M.

Debreceni Tudomanyegyetem Belgyogyaszati es Sebeszeti Klinikajanak kozlemerye.  
RES blockirozas es antistin hatasa a Sanarelli-Shwartzman jelensegre, Reticuloendothelial  
block and the influence of antistin on the Sanarelli-Shwartzman phenomenon Orvosi  
Hetilap, Budapest 1949, 90/21 (666-669)

The development of the typical haemorrhagic reaction of Sanarelli-Shwartzman  
phenomenon could be prevented by reticulo-endothelial block with corpuscular dye or by  
administration of antistin. The authors suppose that allergic factors and histamine  
are concerned in the Sanarelli-Shwartzman phenomenon.

Molnar-Budapest

SO: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol. 3, No. 1-6

FILIPP, G.; KELENHEGYI, M.; JONA, G.

Organ-shock in liver. Acta med.hung. 2 no.1:171-180 1951.  
(CIML 20:?)

1. Of the Internal (Director--Prof. Fornet) and Surgical  
(Director--Prof. J. Loesl) Clinics of Debrecen University  
(Research on experimental animals).

KEMENY, T.; FILIPP, G.; CSALAY, L.; KELLENHEGYI, M.

Gonads, thymus and anaphylaxis. Kiseletes orvostud. 3 no.2:145-  
147 1951. (CIML 21:1)

1. Doctors. 2. Institute of Pathology of Budapest University and the  
Internal and Surgical Clinics of Debrecen University.

KELENHEGYI, Marton, dr.; DEVENYI, Istvan, dr.; UZVOLGYI, Ferenc, dr.

Kidney pelvis tumor, causing giant hydronephrosis. Magy.  
sebeszet 8 no.6:351-354 Dec 55.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Sebeszeti  
Klinikajának (Igazgató: Loeszl, János dr. egyetemi tanár)  
és Korbonctani Intézetének (mb. vezető: Nagy, András dr.  
egyetemi adjunktus) kozl.

(KIDNEY, Pelvis, neoplasms  
papilloma, causing giant hydronephrosis, pathol.  
(Hun))

(HYDRONEPHROSIS  
giant, caused by papilloma of kidney pelvis,  
pathol. (Hun))

(PAPILLOMA  
kidney pelvis, causing hydronephrosis, pathol.  
(Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.º Vol.11/11 Surgery Nov 57  
KELENHEGYI M.

6092. KELENHEGYI M., UZVÖLGYI F. and GURDON J. Debrecen Orvostud.  
Egyetem I. Sz. Sebészeti Kozl., Debrecen. \*Klinikai tapasztalataink a  
Primycinnel, egy új hazai antituberkuloticummal urogenitalis tuberculo-  
tus esetekben. Clinical experience with primycin, a new  
Hungarian antituberculotic drug, in cases of uro-  
genital tb MAG. SEBÉSZET. 1956, 9/3 (198-200)

An evaluation of the clinical application of a new antituberculotic drug (primycin,  
manufactured by Valyi-Nagy and co-workers, 1954). Experiences show that good  
results are obtained with local treatment. No side-effects have been observed.

Szentről - Budapest (IX, 15)

TOTH, Ferenc, dr.; KELENHEGYI, Marton, dr.; KELEMEN, Janos, dr.;  
SZATAI, Imre, dr.

The importance of angiographic kidney examinations in urological  
x-ray diagnosis. Magy. radiol. 15 no.5:266-272 S '63,

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I sz. Sebeszeti klinika  
(igazgato: Szeleczky Gyula dr. egyetemi tanar) Rontgen Osztalyanak  
(vezeto: Renoz Antal dr. egyetemi docens) es Uroligai Osztalyanak  
(vezeto: Kelenhegyi Marton dr., egyetemi docens) kozlemerye.  
(ANGIOGRAPHY) (KIDNEY) (UROGRAPHY)  
(PYELONEPHRITIS) (HYDRONEPHROSIS)  
(TUBERCULOSIS, RENAL) (HYPERTENSION, RENAL)  
(NEPHRECTOMY) (CONTRAST MEDIA) (DIATRIZOATE)

1/1  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510004-1"

7

KELENHEGYI, M., Dr. MOHACSI, L., Dr. HORVATH, Gy., Dr; Medical University  
of Debrecen, I. Surgical Clinic (director: SZELECZKY, Gyula, Dr, professor)  
(Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, I. sz. Sebeszeti Klinika).

"Instrumental Treatment of Ureter Stones."

Budapest, Magyar Sebészeti, Vol XIX, No 2, Apr 66, pages 131-135.

Abstract: [Authors' German summary] On the basis of 60 cases, the most  
important indications for the instrumental removal of ureter stones are dis-  
cussed. The present experiences are in agreement with the conclusions arrived  
at in the literature according to which stones which are not prone to spon-  
taneous passage, especially those localized in the lower third of the ureter,  
should be removed with the Zeiss loop in order to prevent later complica-  
tions. 6 Hungarian, 16 Western references.

1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510004-1

Intrauterine application of antibiotics and sulfonamides during  
intrauterine radiotherapy of cancer of the cervix uteri. Bratisl.  
lek, listy 33 no.2:109-118 1953. (CIML 25:1)

1. Of the Institute of Oncology in Bratislava.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510004-1"

KLAUBER, E.; KELANSKY, V.

Radium therapy of cancer of the corpus uteri. Bratisl. lek. listy  
34 no.7:770-775 July 54.

1. v Gynekologickeho odd. Onkologickeho ustavu v Bratislave,  
prednosta primar dr E.Klauber.

(UTERUS, neoplasms,

ther., radium)

(RADIMUM, therapeutic use,

cancer of uterus)

LASZLO, Orosz, dr.; KELENTEY, Barna, dr.

Intra-arterial heparin therapy of obliterative disorders of the  
vascular wall. Orv. hetil. 103 no.32:1503-1507 12 Ag '62.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, I. Belklinika es Gyogyszertani  
Intezet.  
(HEPARIN ther) (VASCULAR DISEASES PERIPHERAL ther)

KELLENTEI, B.

JENÉY, E.; NAGY, B.S.; BOSZORMÉNYI, J.; KELLENTEI, B.

The bacteriostatic effect of amino-acid coupled disinfectants.  
Kisebletes orvostud. 2 no.1:4-15 '50. (JML 19:2)

1. Institute of Public Hygiene, Debrecen University.

KELENTEI, B.

"Influence of the Vegetative Nerve System on the Permeability of the Blood-Liquor Barrier with Respect to Antibiotics." p. 27. (Acta Physiologica. Supplement to v. 4, 1953, Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 6, Library of Congress,  
June 1954, Unclassified.

KELENTEY, B.

Valyi-Nagy, T.; Kelentey, B.; Kocsar, L.

"New Research on the Connection Between Lead Poisoning and Alcohol Consumption."  
p. 55 (Acta Physiologica. Supplement to v. 4, 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. Vol 3 No 6 Library of Congress, Jun 1954, Uncl.

KELENTEY, B.

"Role of the Vegetative Nervous System in the Permeability of the Hematoencephalic Barrier (H.E.B.) With Reference to Antibiotics." p. 63. (Acta Physiologica, Supplement to V. 4, 1953 Budapest.)

Vol. 3, No. 6  
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions./Library of Congress, June 1954, Uncl.

KELENTEI, B.

Role of the autonomic nervous system in hematoencephalic barrier permeability, with reference to antibiotics. Acta physiol. hung. 4 Suppl:63-64 1953.  
(CIML 25:1)

1. Of the Institute of Pharmacology of Debrecen University.

VALYI NAGY T and KELЕНТЕІ В.

Pharm. Inst., Med. Univ., Debrecen. "Neuere Beitrage zur Pharmakologie des Malonitrils. Recent data on the pharmacology of malononitrile ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 5/suppl. (48-49)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA - Section II, Vol. 7, No. 10

KELENTEI, B.

I. Hemato-encephalic barrier. I. Effects of hyaluronidase with special reference to the passage of antibiotics. B. Kelentei and I. Foldes (Mez. Univ., Debrecen). *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 5, 139-149 (1954) (in English). Following parenteral administration in animals, penicillin (I) or streptomycin (II) did not reach inhibitory levels in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). Simultaneous administration of I or II with hyaluronidase (III) led to passage of I and II into CSF. The action of III was increased by histamine (IV), not influenced by pyrilbenazine or antazoline, and inhibited by CaCl<sub>2</sub> or rutin. III induced no histological changes in the membrana limitans gliae (V). II. Effects of britamine with special reference to the passage of antibiotics. I. Foldes and B. Kelentei. *Ibid.* 149-62.—In cats, rabbits, and guinea pigs IV, 0.2 mg./kg. intravenously, given prior to I or II made it possible to recover therapeutic levels of I and II from CSF. I, when given intracisternally, did not pass into the blood unless I was given with IV. The effect of IV lasted 90 min. The effect of IV was inhibited by pyrilbenazine or rutin but not by CaCl<sub>2</sub>. IV entered CSF, increased total N of CSF, and produced some morphologic change in V.  
S. Ellis

KELLENTHI, Barna; FOLDHS, Istvan

Studies on hematoencephalic barrier; effect of hyaluronidase and histamine on hematoencephalic barrier with special reference to antibiotics. Kiserletes orvostud. 6 no.5:442-455 Sept 54.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyogyszertani es Anatomiai Intezete.

(HYALURONIDASE, eff.

on hemato-encephalic barrier permeability to antibiotics)

(HISTAMINE, eff.

on hemato-encephalic barrier permeability to antibiotics)

(HEMATO-ENCEPHALIC BARRIER

permeability to antibiotics, eff. of histamine &

hyaluronidase)

(ANTIBIOTICS, metab.

hemato-encephalic barrier permeability, eff. of histamine

& hyaluronidase)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510004-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510004-1"

\ Increasing the penicillinase resistance of the antibiotics E. H. Krasznai and B. K. Szekeres, Budapest, Hungary, Acta Physiologica Hungarica, 3, 321-337 (1954) (in English).--The antibiotic level in the cubital and knee joints of dogs was  $1/2^{1/2}$  of the blood level after intravenous administration of 2000-5000 I.U. of penicillin/kg, and  $1/2^{3/2}$  of the blood level after streptomycin in doses of 20-30 mg./kg. In newborn dogs the streptomycin level in the knee joints was higher than  $1/2$  of the blood level. By intravenous or intraarterial administration of histamine, either in doses of 1 mg./kg. the streptomycin level did not approach the blood level. Intramuscular injection of histamine increased it above the blood level.

Intravenously injected acetylcholine did not increase the

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510004-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510004-1"

VALYI-NAGY, T.; KLEVENTHI, B.; KOCSAR, L.

Studies on experimental lead poisoning. II. Further studies on the influence of alcohol ingestion upon lead poisoning. Acta physiol. hung. 5 no.3-4:537-542 1954.

1. Institutes of Pharmacology and Experimental Pathology of the Medical University, Debrecen. (Received June 25, 1953)

(LEAD POISONING, exper.

eff. of alcohol ingestion in guinea pig)

(ALCOHOL, METHYL, eff.

on exper. lead pois. in guinea pig)

DUNCG 2

Hematocephalic barrier. II. The effect of physostigmine on drugs acting on the parasympathetic nervous system with special reference to antibiotics. II. A. T. K. Palkovics (Univ. Debrecen, Hung.) Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung. 6, 433-442 (1964) (in English); cf. CIA 43, 84072 -D 4. Acetylcholine (I) was injected intravenously into rats and rabbits followed by administration of physostigmine (II). II appeared in cerebrospinal fluid in a much smaller amount than I. After simultaneous administration of physostigmine (II) and I, the content of II in the cerebrospinal fluid was much higher levels. Atropine had no effect on the permeability of the blood-brain barrier. Implications of the use of mecamylamine, chloramphenicol or Terramycin alone or together with physostigmine with respect to the presence of metabolizable antibiotics in the brain are discussed.

Physostigmine  
should be detected

Inst. Pharmacology & Toxicology  
and Embryology

VALYI-NAGY, T.; KIRATI, B.; SZABO, I.; TAKACS, I.; HAIMAY, Z.; SZILAGYI, I.

Pharmacology of mono- and dinitrile derivatives. Acta physiol.  
hung. Suppl. no.6:117-118 1954.

1. Pharmakologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universitat,  
Debrecen.

(CYANIDES  
mono- & diritrile deriv., pharmacol.)

KELMENI, B.

Effect of sympatholytics on cerebral metabolism. Acta physiol.  
hung. Suppl. no.6:120-121 1954.

1. Pharmakologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität,  
Debrecen.

(BRAIN, metab.  
eff. of sympatholytics)  
(SYMPATHOLYTICS, eff.  
on brain metab.)

VALYI-NAGY, Tibor; KELENTEI, Barna

Adrenolytic effect of malononitrile. Kiserletes orvostud. 6 no.5:  
431-438 Sept 54.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyogyszertani Intezete  
(MALONONITRILE, eff.  
on blood pressure response to epinephrine in cat)  
(EPINEPHRINE, eff.  
on blood pressure response to malononitrile in cats)  
(BLOOD PRESSURE, eff. of drugs on  
malononitrile in cats)

✓ 4477. Effect of drugs acting on the parasympathetic nervous system  
on the haemato-encephalic barrier with reference to antibiotics

2

KELENTEI, Barna.; FOLDMS, Istvan.

Investigations on hemato-encephalic barrier. III. Effect of drugs affecting the parasympathetic nervous system on the hemato-encephalic barrier with special reference to antibiotics.  
Kiserletes orvostud. 7 no.3:251-258 May 55.

1. Debreceni Tudomanyegyetem Gyogyszertani Intezete es Anatomiai-Szovet- es Fejlodestani Intezete.  
(HEMATO-ENCEPHALIC BARRIER,  
eff. of antibiotics)  
(ANTIBIOTICS, effects  
on hemato-encephalic barrier)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510004-1

✓ propionitrile or bis(2,3-dicyanopropyl)benzene  
✓ 1,3-dicyanopropane

possibly increase with increasing number of cyano groups in the molecule

isomers of the nitriles studied are more unstable  
than the corresponding isomers of the aldehydes.  
In general, the isomers with the highest percentage  
of nitriles substituted in the ring had no activity while  
the isomers with the lowest percentage of nitriles substituted  
in the ring had the highest activity.

Abstract 2/1/70

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510004-1"

KELLENTEI, B.,

Studies on the haemato-encephalic barrier. IV. The role of the sympathetic nervous system in the passage of antibiotics through the blood-brain-CSF barrier. Acta physiol. hung. 8 no.2:165-172 1955.

1. Department of pharmacology of the medical university, Debrecen.  
(HEMATO-ENCEPHALIC BARRIER, physiology,  
passage of antibiotics, eff. of epinephrine, ergotamine  
& procaine)  
(ANTIBIOTICS, metabolism,  
hemato-encephalic passage, eff. of epinephrine,  
ergotamine & procaine.)  
(EPINEPHRINE, effects,  
on hemato-encephalic passage of antibiotics)  
(ERGOT ALKALOIDS, effects,  
on hemato-encephalic passage of antibiotics)  
(PROCAINE, effects,  
on hemato-encephalic passage of antibiotics)

KELENTEI, B.

HUNGARY / Pharmacology and Toxicology--Choleretics

V-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 107287

Author : Kelentei, B., Galambos, G.

Inst : Hungarian As

Title : New Data on the Pharmacology of Bile Acids and  
Their Influence on the Hematoencephalic Barrier

Orig Pub: Acta physiol. Acad. sci. hung., 1956, 9, Suppl., 57

Abstract: The study of the effect of desoxycholic (DOC) and dehydrocholic (DHC) acids established that both acids possess adreno- or sympatholytic properties and change the pressure of the liquor, first increasing and then decreasing it. As a result of the intravenous introduction of 20 milligrams/kilogram of DOC, the total amount of protein in the

Card 1/2

KELLENFELD.

Studies of the German-British border. VI. The  
effect of diaphorins on the benzene permeability of the

2

benzene barrier.  
In an engine  
the benzene leakage rate was reported

after an injection of benzene, permeated within the  
volume of the benzene and also permeated within the

benzene barrier. The benzene permeability, measured at 25°C.,  
was usually very low, but sometimes exceeded the low bleed rates  
and sometimes exceeded the low bleed rates

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510004-1

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510004-1"

CSAIAY, L.; FENYES, I.; KELLENTEI, B.; LUDANY, G.

Pathomechanism of hypoxic increase of cerebrospinal fluid pressure.  
Acta med. hung. 10 no.4:397-404 1957.

1. Patho-physiologisches Institut der medizinischen Universitet,  
Budapest.

(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID

pressure increase induced by exper. anoxia in cats,  
influence of various drugs (Ger))

(ANOXIA, exper.

inducing increased CSF pressure in cats, influence of  
various drugs (Ger))

*Kelen Tej, b.*

VALYI-NAGY, T.; KELENTEI, B.; TAKACS, I.; HALMAI, Z.

On the synergism between malonic acid dinitril and sympatholytic drugs. Acta physiol. hung. 12 no.1-3:207-213 1957.

1. Institute of Pharmacology, Medical University, Debrecen.  
(MALONONITRILE  
synergism with sympatholytics)  
(SYMPATHOLYTICS  
synergism with malononitrile)

KELENTEY, B.; SZAZADOS, I.; TAKACS, I.; HALMAI, Z.; VALYI\*NAGY, T.

Studies on experimental lead poisoning. IV. Metabolism of rats at rest and under exercise in chronic lead poisoning. Acta physiol. hung. 12 no.1-3:277-281 1957.

1. Institute of Pharmacology, Medical University, Debrecen, National Institute of Labour Hygiene.

(LEAD POISONING, exper.

basal metab. in chronic pois. of rats)

(BASAL METABOLISM, in various dis.

exper. chronic lead pois. in rats)

KELÉTEK  
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.11/5 Physiology, etc. May 58

2133. EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE BLOOD-PRESSURE-REGULATING ACTIVITY OF THE ISCHAEMIC PREGNANT UTERUS - Az ischaemizált terhes uterus vérnyomást szabályozó működésének kísérletes vizsgálata - Gyöngyössy A. and Kelentey B. Debrec. Orvostud. Egyet. Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászat. Klin. és Gyógyszert - MAG. NOORV. LAPJA 1957, 20/1(25-37) Graphs 7 Tables 3 Illus. 1

The vasoregulatory activity of the placenta in dependence on its blood supply was studied by filling the gravid uterus to produce tension in its wall and hence congestion in the placenta. The humoral transmissibility of the vasoactive effect was studied in parabiotic cat pairs and the action of perfusate collected in situ from the arteries and veins of the ischaemic gravid uterus was tested on the cat's blood pressure. A rise of blood pressure was produced by increase of the intrauterine pressure in pregnant dogs, cats and women. This effect is related to the placenta and is transmissible humorally to other individuals. In the cat, the steep initial rise is followed by a longer, flatter but humorally better transmissible 2nd rise. This suggests that the 1st rise is due to reflex action and the 2nd to a humoral substance emanating from the uterus in which the pressure has now been released. Analyses of perfusates indicated that different substances acting in opposite directions (pressor and depressor) enter the blood stream from the placenta. One of them is histamine-like, but choline-like substances are also found. The nature of the pressor substances is still uncertain. Their effects were not influenced by simultaneous ischaemization of the kidney or by adrenalectomy. Possibilities are that noradrenaline may be involved that the adrenaline-sensitivity of the vessels is changed or that the pressor effect is an example of exaggerated counter-regulation to the action of the depressor substances. It may be concluded that the phenomenon involves a complex neurohormonal mechanism of blood pressure regulation. The stimulation of nerve endings in the uterine wall and the decidua may cause a rise of blood pressure by visceromotor reflexes. Alternatively, substances released from the ischaemic vessel walls may strengthen and prolong the angiotonic effect in the maternal organism by the humoral route, provided the nervous and vascular system of the organism lends itself to such a mechanism. (II, 10)

## EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/7 Physiology July 59

3118. PREPARATION AND PHARMACOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF SOME MORPHOLYLETYL ESTERS OF MORPHINE DERIVATIVES - Darstellung und pharmakologische Untersuchung einiger morpholylaethylisierter Morphin-Derivate - Keightley B., Czollner F., Stenszky E., Mészáros Z. and Szlávák L. Pharmakol. Inst., Univ. Debrecen -

ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCH. 1958. 8/6 (325-330) Graphs 5 Tables 6  
Morpholyethyl esters (substitution for H of the 3-OH) of morphine (I), dihydromorphine (II), dihydromorphinone (III), 6-acetylmorphine (IV), 6-acetyl dihydromorphine (V), and dihydromorphinone-6-enolacetate (VI) were prepared and compared pharmacologically. LD<sub>50</sub> s. c. in mice ranged from 2350 mg./kg. for IV to 540 mg./kg. for I; LD<sub>50</sub> i.v. in rabbits ranged from 800 mg./kg. for V to 300 mg./kg. for I and II. None of the compounds had any analgesic effect (guinea-pig, mouse). III had the greatest effect on respiratory rate in rabbits. 0.8 mg./kg. equal to 10 mg./kg. of codeine. II, III, IV did not affect minute volume definitely; V and VI increased it, while I decreased minute volume parallel to the effect on rate. Except II which had a similar effect, each of the esters was as effective or more effective than codeine as an antitussive in mice and guinea-pigs. The effect of VI was greatest. Also demonstrated in one or more of the group were adrenolytic, antihistaminic and anti-cholinergic actions. The substances were not spasmolytic (against BaCl<sub>2</sub>), but all were local anaesthetic, presumably owing to the morpholyethyl grouping.

Eddy - Bethesda, Md.

HUNGRY/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Analgesics.

V

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur - Biol., No 22, 1958, 102735

Author : Kelentey, B.; Stenszky, E.; Czollner, F.;  
Meszaros, Z.; Szavik, L.

Inst : -

Title : The Pharmacologic Effect of Acetylated Deriva-  
tives of Morphine.

Orig Pub: Kiserl. orvostud., 1958, 10, No. 1, 25-35

Abstract: The DL<sub>50</sub> of 14-acetoxydihydrocodeinonenolacetate  
(I) is 650 mg/kg in mice, 120 mg/kg in rabbits;  
the DL<sub>50</sub> of acetoxydihydromorphinonenolacetate  
(II) is correspondingly 40 and 12 mg/kg. I and  
II possess a considerable analgesic action  
(increase the threshold of pain sensitivity by  
100%). The antitussive effect of II manifests  
itself in a dose of 0.4 mg/kg; of I in a dose of

Debrenceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyogyszertani Intezete es  
Tiszavasvari Alkaloida Gyar.

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510004-1"  
HUNGRY/Pharmacology. Toxicology, Analgesics. V

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur - Biol, No 22, 1958, 102735

5 mg/kg. In experiments on cats, I and II  
slightly lower the blood pressure and consider-  
ably increase the tonus and peristalsis of the  
intestines. --From the author's resume.

Card 2/2

ENCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/5 Physiology May 59

1935. IV. EFFECT OF MALONIC ACID DINITRILE (MAD) ON METABOLISM -  
Kelenvey B., Százados I., and Tiszavölgyi Gy. Inst. of Pharmacol., Med. Univ. of Debrecen - ARCH. INT. PHARMACODYN. 1958, 115/  
1-2 (175-182) Graphs 4

The effect of malonic acid dinitrile (I) at 4 dose levels (2, 4, 6, and 8 µg./kg.) on O<sub>2</sub> uptake and RQ was investigated in rats. At lower dose levels 2 types of effect could be distinguished: (1) an initial increase in O<sub>2</sub> consumption coinciding with increased motor activity and (2) a delayed increase in O<sub>2</sub> consumption subsequent to the increase in motor activity. Whereas in the 1st type of reaction the RQ did not change appreciably, in the 2nd type it increased when O<sub>2</sub> consumption was low and decreased when the O<sub>2</sub> consumption was high. The largest dose was toxic and killed several of the animals. Chronic administration of I did not produce any accumulation but a certain degree of tolerance.

Szerb - Halifax

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/5 Med. Micro. May 59

1201. EFFECT OF CASCADE SHOWERS ON THE RESPIRATION OF STAPHYLO-COCCUS AUREUS DUNCAN - Kelentey B. and Keleti T. Inst. of Pharmacol., Med. Sch., Univ. of Debrecen - ZBL. BAKT., I. ABT. ORIG. 1958, 171/6-7 (457-460) Graphs 4

The oxygen uptake of Staph. aureus Duncan strain under irradiation by cascade showers for 24, 48, 72, 96, 120, 144, 168, 192, and 216 hr., was examined by Warburg's manometric method. After irradiation for 24 hr. the oxygen uptake was less than that of the control; secondary irradiation lasting for 48 to 216 hr. caused, however, a considerably increased oxygen uptake and the lag phase was considerably shorter than that of the control.

KELENTEY, Barna, technikaimunkars MUN, Ferenc

Recent data on the pharmacology of chelidonins and sanguinarins.  
Kiserletes Orvostudomanyi 11 no.6:591-598 December 1959.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyogyszertani Intezete.  
(ALKALOIDS, pharmacol.)

VALYINAGY, Tibor; KELENTEI, Barna

Toxicology and pharmacology of primycin. Kiserletes Orvostudomany  
11 no.6:626-636 December 1959.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyogyszertani Intezete.  
(ANTIBIOTICS, pharmacol.)

ADLER-HRADECKY, Claudia; KELENTEY, Barna; technikai munkatars: KUN, Ferenc

On toxic and local-anesthetic properties of p-hydroxybenzoic acid esters. Kiserletes Orvostud. 12 no.6:567~571 D '60.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Stomatologial Klinika ja es Gyogyszertani Intezete.  
(BENZOATES pharmacol)  
(ANESTHETICS LOCAL pharmacol)

KELENTEY, B.; FOLDES, I.; LIPAK, J.; KOCSAR, L.; CSONGOR, J.

Carbonic anhydrase inhibition and changes in the permeability  
of the blood-brain-cerebrospinal fluid-aqueous barrier. Acta  
physiol. hung. 20 no.1:81-88 '61.

1. Institute of Pharmacology, Institute of Anatomy, Histology and  
Embryology and Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University,  
Debrecen.

(ACETAZOLAMIDE pharmacology)  
(HEMATO-ENCEPHALIC BARRIER pharmacology)

KONDRAI, Gere, [Kondrai, Gero] doktor (Vengriya); KELENTEI, Barna (Vengriya)

Peridural local anesthesia using a colloidal solution of  
pantocaine. Khirurgiia 40 no.12:39-40 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

OROSZ, L., dr.; KELENTEY, B., dr.

Intraarterial heparin treatment of obliterative disorders of the  
vascular wall. Ther. hung. 10 no.3/4:29-33 '62.

1. First Department of Medicine and Institute of Pharmacology, Debrecen  
Medical University.

(HEPARIN) (VASCULAR DISEASES)

HUNGARY

PUSZTAI, F., KELENTEI, B., SZUGO, L., SOLTESZ, J.; Medical University of Debrecen, Institute of Pharmacology and Institute of Pathology (Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Gyogyszertani Intezet es Korbonctani Intezet) and Biogal Pharmaceutical Company (Biogal Gyogyszergyar), Debrecen.

"The Chronic Toxicity of a Volatile Oil Mixture in Rats."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomany, Vol XV, No 5, Oct 63, pages 449-452.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] Large (0.338-1.014 g/kg of body weight) daily doses of a mixture of foeniculus, eucalyptus, terebinthinae rectificatum and helianthus oils have been fed to 50 young rats for 10-16 weeks in order to investigate their chronic toxicity. The body weight was measured weekly. Kidney and liver function tests and histological examinations of these organs were performed in the 10. and 16. week. The results indicated no kidney or liver damage in spite of the large doses used. 5 Eastern European, 16 Western references.

1/1

TOTH, B.; KELENTEI, B.; CZINDER, K.

In vivo hydrolysis of sulfonamide-N<sub>4</sub>-glycosides and their linkage to proteins. Kiserl. o vostud. 16 no. 2:126-131 Ap'64.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Biokemiai es Gyogyszertani Intezete.

x

KONDRAI, Gero, dr.; KELENTEY, Barna, dr.

Peridural anesthesia with a colloid solution. Orv.hetil. 105  
no.4:172-174 26 J '64.

1. Kisvardai Korhaz, Sebeszet es Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem,  
Gyogyszertani Intezet.

\*

KELENTEY, B.; FOLDES, I.; LIPAK, J.; CSONGOR, J.

Effect of heparin on the hemato-encephalic barrier. Kiserl. orvostud.  
16 no.4:363-369 Ag '64.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyogyszertani Intezete, Anatomiai  
Intezete es Korelattani Intezete.

KELENTEI, Barna, dr.

MAO-inhibitors. Orv. hetil. 106 no. 28:1317-1319 11 Jl'65.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Gyogyszertani Intezet.

L 37614-66 T JK  
ACC NR: AP6028451

SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/66/000/003/0225/0230

AUTHOR: Kelentey, Barna--Kelentei, B.; Daroczy, A.--Darotsi, A.  
ORG: Institute of Pharmacology, Medical University of Debrecen (Debreceni  
Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Gyogyszertani Intezet)

TITLE: Pharmacology of new amino-flavane derivatives

SOURCE: Kiserletes orvostudomany, no. 3, 1966, 225-230

TOPIC TAGS: pharmacology, nonmetallic organic derivative, cat, physiologic parameter, gastrointestinal tract, experiment animal

ABSTRACT:  
The toxicological and pharmacological study of newly synthesized amino-flavanes is reported. The LD<sub>50</sub> value in mice, in case of s.c. administration, was between 50-100 mg/kg, the LD<sub>100</sub> value in cats, with i.v. administration was between 50-100 mg/kg. It was shown that the amino-flavane and amino-flavone compounds (I and III) have a papaverine-like effect on isolated intestinal tissue, on the Langendorff heart and in blood pressure experiments on cats. The performance of the sevenal-weakened Starling heart was increased by 4-amino-flavane and blood perfusion in the isolated hind leg was also increased by it. Both compounds (I, and III) have an antitussive effect as well. The effect of adrenalin is increased by small doses of oxyphenyl-phenyl-amino-propane (II) and is inhibited by large doses of it. Flavane-3,4-diol (IV) had no noteworthy pharmacological effect. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,599]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 02Jul64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 014

Card 1/1141

0917 - 01206

KELENTEY, M.I.

Materials on rainbow trout culture in Transcarpathia. Nauk. zap.  
UzhGU 40:101-106 '59. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Uzhgorod District—Trout)

VALY, Ferenc, dr.; MOLNAR, Laszlo; KELENYI, Ferenc; TOTH SARUDY, Bela;  
MORY, Bela; GLOETZER, Jozsef

Long-range plan for the gas supply of Budapest. Energia es atom  
13 no.3:101-106 Mr '60.

1. "Energia es Atomtechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Valy).

KELENYI, Gabor

Automatically controlled yarn feeder on circular knitting  
machines. Magy textil 16 no. 4:153-163 Ap '64.

KELENYI, G.

Changes in the mast cells following x-ray irradiation. Acta morph.  
hung. 3 no.3:377-381 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Of the Department of Pathological Anatomy and Histology (Director--  
Prof. G. Romhanyi, M.D.) of Pecs University.

KÉLENYI, G.

H U N G .

✓Effect of cytotoxic agents on tissue mast cells. G. Kélenyi (Med. Univ., Pécs). *Acta Morphol. Acad. Sci. Hung.*, 345-51(1954) (in English).—The effect of colchicine, N-mustard, and adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) on the mast cells of subcutaneous tissue and mesentery was studied in 100-250-g. albino rats. Clumping of the mast cell granules took place 4-36 hrs. after intravenous administration of 100-300 γ of colchicine or 0.4-0.8 mg. N-mustard per 100 g. of body weight. After 36-72 hrs. a homogeneous metachromatic cytoplasm replaced the clumped granules. In 24-36 hrs. after 80-80 units of ACTH per 100 g. of body weight the mast cells swelled and the no. of granules decreased. K. suggests that these changes play a part in blood coagulation (release of heparin) as well as in the development of connective tissue changes after x-rays and cytotoxic agents. D.B.Z.

KELENYI, Gabor.; BERKI, Ervin.

Implantation of tumor cells into the peritoneum. Kiserletes  
orvostud. 7 no.3:288-292 May 55,

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korbonctani es Korszovettani  
Intezete.

(NEOPLASMS, transplantation,  
intraperitoneal)

(PERITONEUM, neoplasms,  
exper., tumor implant)

Kelenyi, Gabor

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.10/4 Physiology,etc.Apr57

1732. KELÉNYI G. Orvostud. Egyetem Kórbonctani Int., Pécs. "A szöveti isoelektronos-pont meghatározása különös tekintettel haematológiai szövettani vizsgalatokra. Determination of the isoelectric point of tissues, with special reference to histological studies in haematology KISERL. ORVOSTUD. 1956, 8/2 (193-196) Illus. 4 This new method is based on the use of a mixture of toluidine blue and acid fuchsin at controlled pH. The isoelectric point of formalin-fixed tissues can be determined and the method can be applied to haematological studies on formalin-fixed post-

1732 CONT

moriem specimens. For preservation of the stained material, polysorbate 80 ("Tween 80") was found the most suitable both for dehydration and for clearing.

00513R00072

KELENYI, Gabor, Dr.

Carcinoid tumors of the gastrointestinal system. Orv. hetil. 98 no.52:  
1447-1450 29 Dec 57. 29 Dec 57.

1. A Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korbonctani Intezetenek (igazgato:  
Romhanyi Gyorgy dr. egyet. tanar) kozlemenye.  
(MALIGNANT CARCINOID SYNDROME, pathol.  
clinicopathol. & histochem. (Hun))

KELENYI, G.; ARATO, M., Mrs.; BUDA, B.

Acute intermittent porphyria. Orv. hetil. 100 no.12:425-428 22 Mar  
59.

1. A Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korbonctani Intezetenek (igazgato:  
Romhanyi Gyorgy dr. egyetemi tanar) es Somogymegye Megyei Tanacs  
korhaza (igazgato: Arato Miklos dr.) Belgyogyaszati Osztalyanak (foorvos:  
Wirth Ferenc dr.) kozlemenye.

(PORPHYRIA, case reports  
acute intermittent (Hun))

KELENYI, G.; FRANKL, J.; ORBAN, I.

Clinical aspects and pathogenesis of prophyria cutanea tarda.  
Orv. hetil. 101 no.24:829-834 12 Je '60.

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korbonctani Intezet es Kapesvari  
Megyei Korbaz, Borgyegyesszati Osztaly.  
(PORPHYRIA)

KELENYI, Gabor, okl. gápeszmermek

Warping velocity of T<sub>extima</sub>-type warpers. Magy textil 13 no.8:341-345  
Ag '61.

1. Habselyem Kotottarugyar.

KELENYI, G.; ILLES, T.; NEMETH-CSOKA, M.

Acute intermittent porphyria: clinical, laboratory and autopsy findings. Acta med. hung. 17 no.2:151-161 '61.

1. Institute of Pathological Anatomy, University Medical School, Pecs;  
Department of Medicine, Municipal Hospital, Komlo; Department of Pathology,  
County Hospital, Pecs.  
(PORPHYRIA pathol.)

KELJENYI, Gabor; ARATO, Miklosne; BUDA, Balint; ORBAN, Istvan

Studies on the excretion of porphobilinogen and aminolevulinic acid  
in patients with latent nephropathies. Magy belorv. arch. 13 no.6:  
166-199 '60.

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korbonctani Intezete (Igazgato: dr.  
Romanyi Gyorgy egyetemi tanar) es a Kaposvari Korhaz (Igazgato: dr.  
Arato Miklos) Belgyogyaszati Osztalya (Foortvos: dr. Wirth Ferenc)  
kozlemenye.

(KIDNEY DISEASES urine) (PYRROLES urine)  
(AMINO ACIDS urine)

ROHONYI, B.; KELENYI, G.

Porphyrin content of the harderian gland of the rat. Acta biol. 13  
no.3:241-245 '62.

1. Department of Pathology, Medical University, Pecs (Head: G.Romhanyi).  
(PORPHYRINS) (LACRIMAL APPARATUS)

ZOMBAI, Erzsebet; KELENYI, G.

Myeloperoxidase activity in normal rat bone marrow. Acta biol.  
acad. sci. Hung. 14 no.1:51-56 '63.

1. Department of Pathology, Medical University, Pecs (Head:  
G. Romhanyi).

(PEROXIDASES) (BONE MARROW) (BODY WEIGHT)  
(HEMORRHAGE) (LEUKOCYTE COUNT)  
(EOSINOPHILS)

GROF, P.; KELENYI, G.

Histamine content of transplantable mastocytome. Acta med.  
acad. sci. Hung. 14 no.4:331-343 '63.

1. Department of Dermatology and Pathology, University  
Medical School.

\*

HUNGARY

ZOMBAI, Erzsebet, KELENYI, Gabor; Medical University, Pathological Anatomical Institute (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korbonctani Intezete), Pecs.

"Myeloperoxidase Activity of Rat Bone Marrow."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomany, Vol 15, No 2, Apr 63, pp 153-157.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The MPO (myeloperoxidase) activity of rat bone marrow changes with the weight and age of the animals and it parallels the myeloid:erythroid ratio of the bone marrow cells. Bleeding of the animals led to an identical decrease of the MPO activity and the myeloid:erythroid ratio. The MPO activity changes also in parallel with the number of myeloid cells in the bone marrow. The activity of leucocytes isolated from the blood is nearly the same as that of bone marrow cells. The MPO activity of leucocytes of animals of different weight and age does not show significant differences. Of 11 references, all are Western.

1/1

KELER, Aleksander

Geometrical localization of foreign bodies by home-made types of x-ray apparatus ("Morava" and "Neratva"). Vojnosanit. pregl. 19 no.12:851-854 D '62.

1. Vojna Bolnica u Nisu.

(FOREIGN BODIES)

(RADIOGRAPHY)

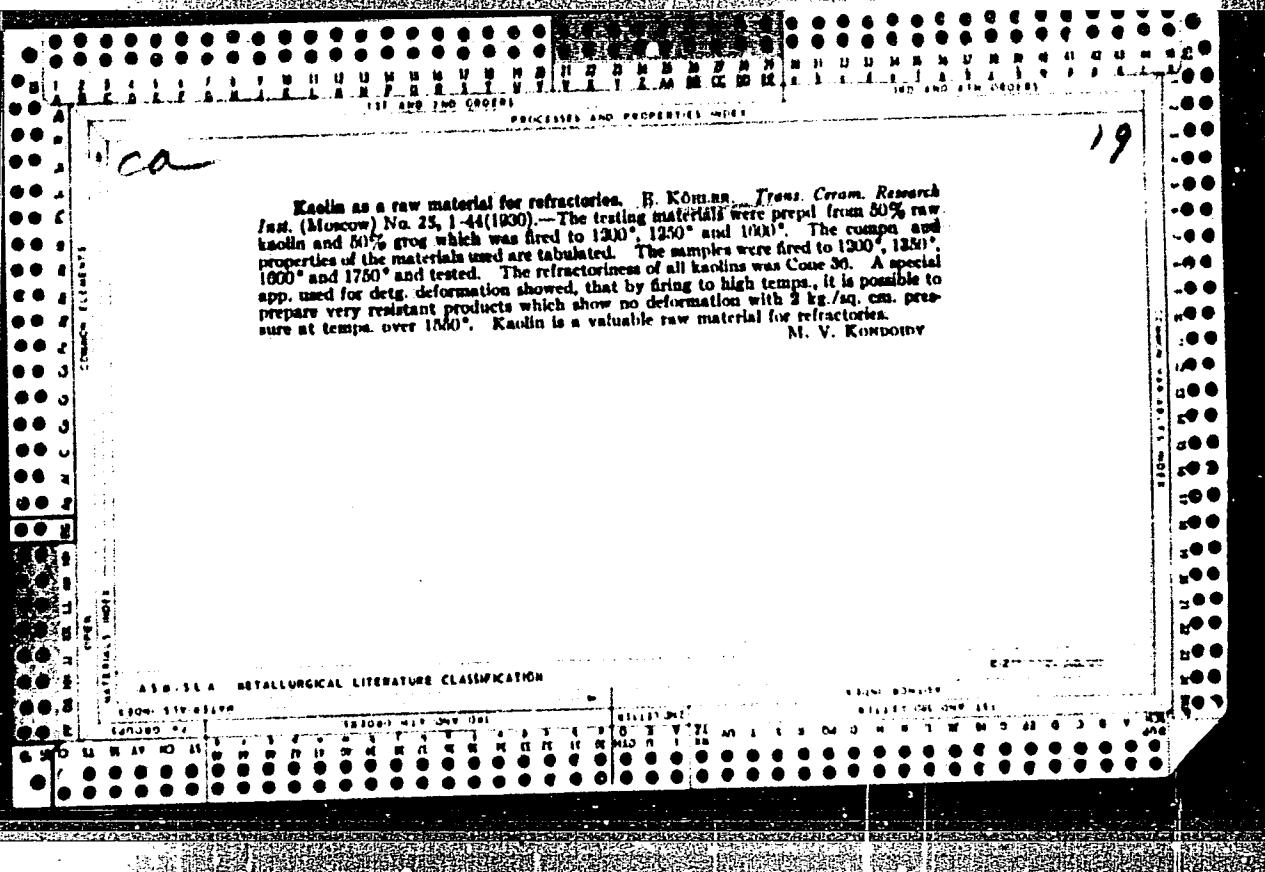
KELER, ELLIOT

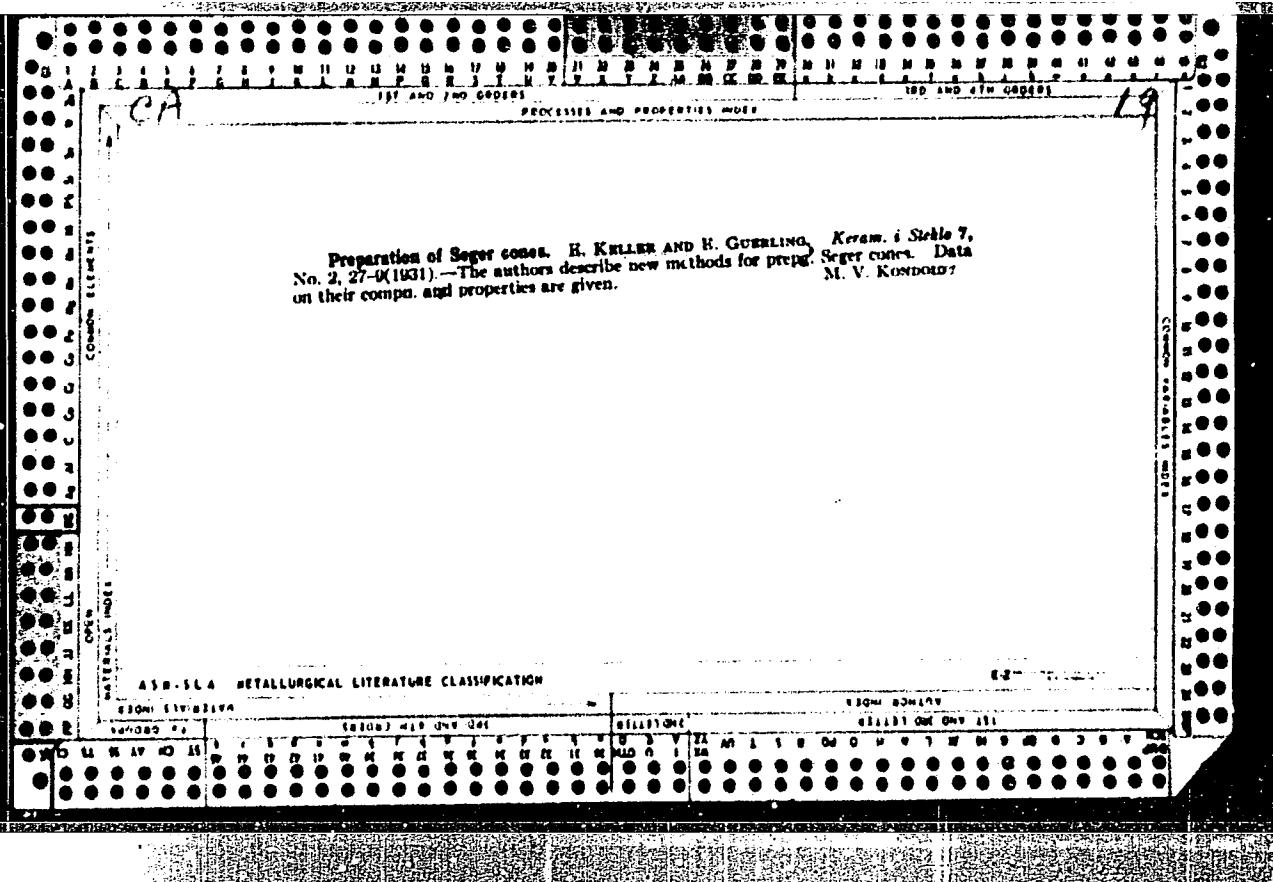
**Köhler, E.** DEFORMATION OF REFRACtORY MATERIALS UNDER LOAD AT HIGH TEMPERATURES. *Trans. Ceram. Research Inst. (U.S.S.R.)*, No. 12, 1, 110 (1947). The various methods of determining the refractoriness under load of refractories, as described in the literature, are critically reviewed, and preference is given to the method which measures the degree of deformation under a given load under the influence of a gradually rising temperature. The advantage of this method is that it affords the possibility of continuous observation of the deformation process. The testing apparatus used consists essentially of an electric carbon-resistance furnace, provided with a system of levers for applying the load. A pointer records the movements of the test-piece, magnified ten times, on a suitable scale. A constant load of 1 kg./sq. cm. (14 lb./sq. in.) is applied, and the temperature rises at the rate of 300°/hr. up to 1250°, and thereafter at 210°/hr. The temperature is measured with a thermo element, placed in a special protecting tube passing through the bottom of the furnace, the junction point being level with, and in close proximity to, the lower third of the test piece. The test-pieces are cylinders 30 mm. high and 35.7 mm. diameter. The diameter of the furnace tube is 110 mm., and the current consumption at 1700° is about 10 to 12 k.v.a. The high-temperature zone is formed by a gradual narrowing of the cylinder near the middle of the furnace. In the test carried out with this apparatus allowance was made for the expansion of the carbon thrust rods. Experiments were carried out to test the effect of grain size of grog, firing tem-

perature of the grog, and percentage of bond on the softening point, Russian clays being used. The results indicate that the finer the grog the higher the temperature of initial softening, on the other hand, a 10% deformation takes place at a lower temperature with the fine grain bodies than with the coarser grog. Bodies containing mixed grog with one fraction, whether coarse or fine, bodies prepared from one and the same clay show a close relationship between the maximum cold strength, the temperature below which a 4% deformation under load takes place, and the firing shrinkage corresponding to the maximum cold strength. The temperature at which the grog is fired has a definite influence on the strength under load. A low fired grog produces a denser fusion of the grog grains with the bonding clay, giving greater strength to the finished product and correspondingly greater strength under load at high temperatures. The ratio of grog to bond, within the limits of 35 to 55% of bond, had no effect upon the strength under load. Refractoriness under load tests were also carried out on Laddin grog bodies, fired to cones 13, 28, and 34. The sample fired at cone 13 gave an irregular, wavy curve. This phenomenon disappeared with the sample fired at cone 28, and in this case the curve showed an exceptionally high strength under load. The sample fired at cone 34 was somewhat less resistant to deformation, but a regular curve was obtained. Thin sections of all the fired samples showed a crystalline structure.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

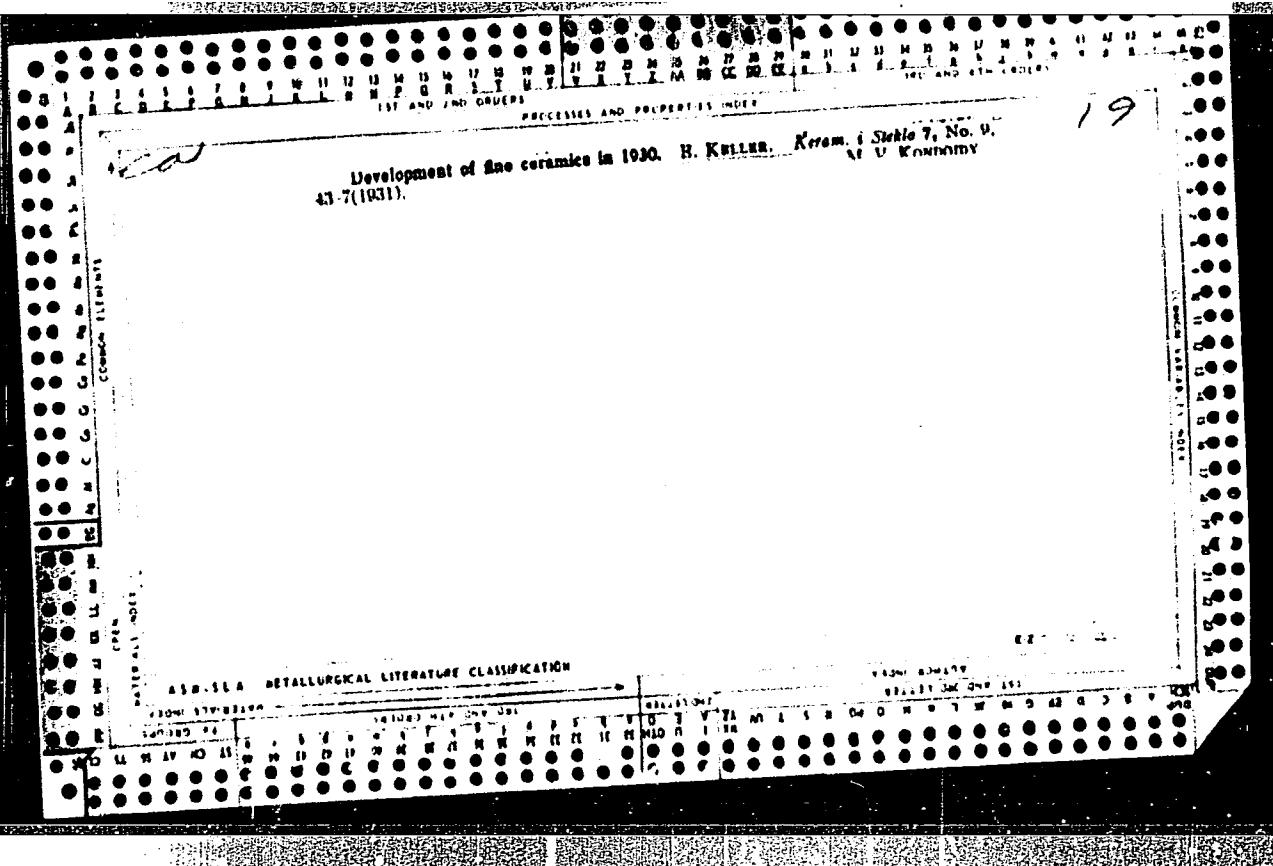
CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510004-1"





"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510004-1



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510004-1"

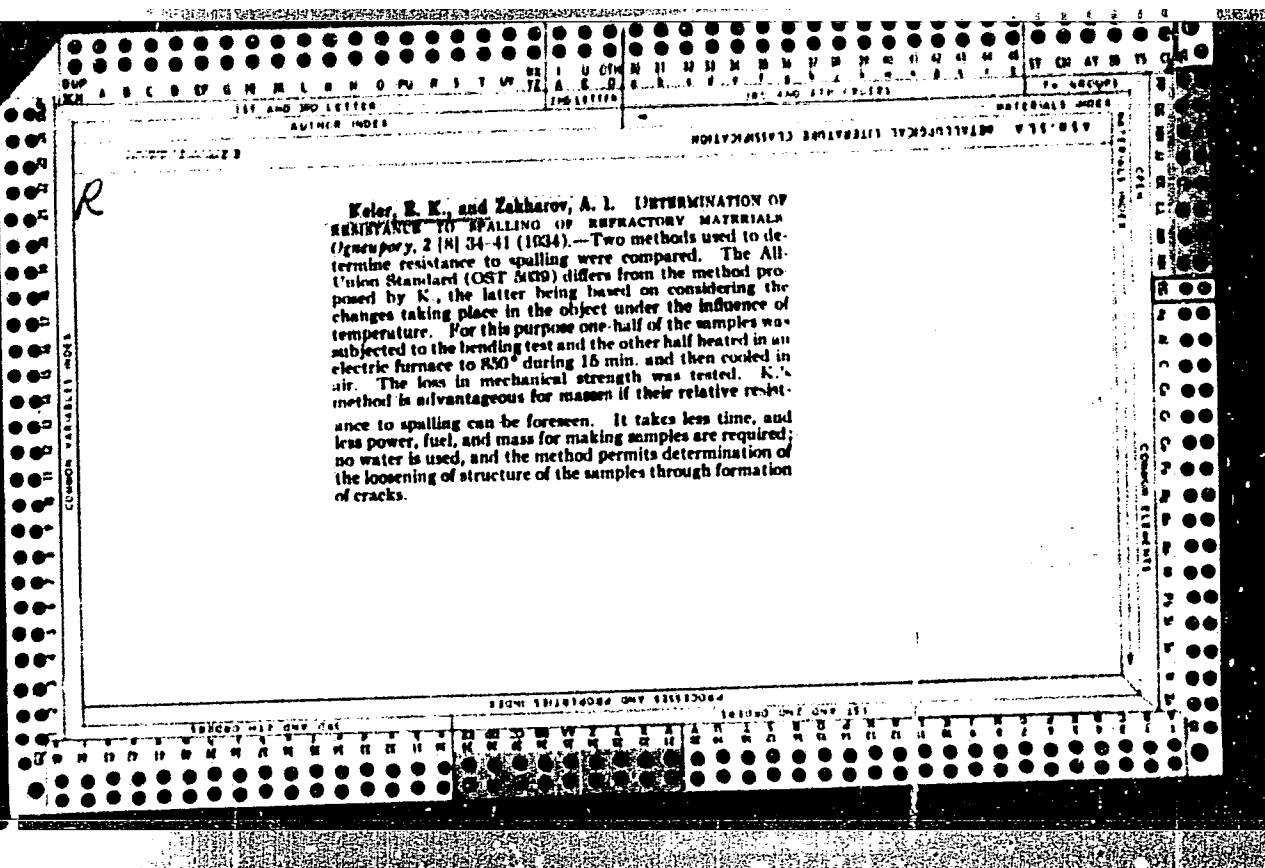
*R*  
Keler, E. UTILIZATION OF SEMI-HIGH CORUNDUMS  
FOR HIGH-GRADE REFRACTORIES. Transl. State Ceram

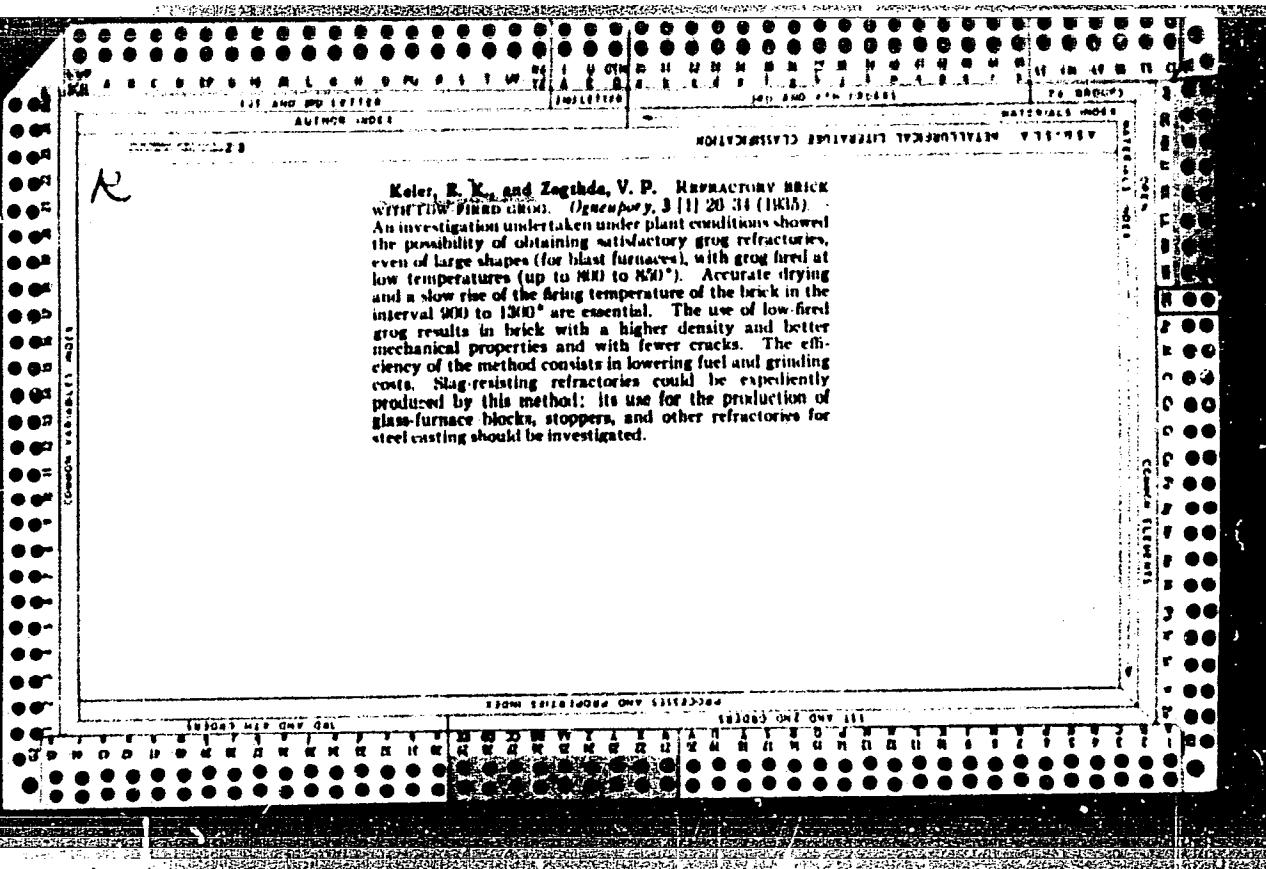
*Research Inst. (U.S.S.R.), No. 34, 20-11 (1932).* K. describes attempts made to use powdered corundum for the manufacture of refractory products. The results were as follows: (1) The refractoriness of the products amounted to Seger cone 30. (2) The softening under load of 3 kg./sq. cm. began at 1420° (in 1300°); for products fired to Seger cone 26 or 32, the softening began between 1525° and 1630°. A complete softening appeared at about 1670° (for some samples, 1710°). The products shrink very little with increased temperature; their capability of absorbing water at Seger cone 12 or 14 amounted to from 10.7 to 17.8%. (3) The sensitivity of changes of temperature was determined. The stability to changes of temperature of corundum products is similar to that of grog products of high grade. (4) The resistance to the attack of slag was shown to be high and considerably higher than that of grog brick with a high alumina content. (5) A microscopical investigation of the products of (4) showed that they did not contain any mullite crystals and that their chemical resistance is due to corundum crystals.

**Refractories in Metallurgy** (Ogneuporovi v Metalurgii). Gostdarst. Nauch.-Tekhn. Izdatelstvo Chernov i Tsvetnoy Metallurgii, Moscow, 1933, 256 pp., Illus. illustrated by diagrams. Price 3 R. 20 k. The book includes (1) "Physicochemical conditions of producing refractory materials," by A. A. Bakov; (2) "Refractoriness," by E. Keler; (3) "Deformation of refractory products under load at high temperature," by E. Keler; (4) "Refractory materials for coke ovens," by R. I. Pevner; (5) "Refractory materials for blast furnaces," by A. A. Popov; (6) "Using black Dinas in Martin furnaces," by P. P. Budnikov and N. S. Sudgorskii; (7) "Magnesite and chrome-magnesite brick," by Killess and Chikashov; (8) "Effect of iron oxide on the properties of magnesite brick," by P. G. Blinov; (9) "Refractory plugs and vessels for casting ladles," by P. P. Budnikov and S. P. Loginov; (10) "Plugs and vessels for casting ladles from mineral raw materials," by V. H. Shvetsov; (11) "Refractory ware in metallurgy," by P. P. Budnikov and S. P. Loginov; (12) "Refractory linings and cements," by K. A. Karayannopulo.

KELER, E. Ogneupory i Metallurgii. Gosudarst. Nauch.-Takh. Izdatelstvo Chernoi i Tsvetnoi Metallurgii, Moscow, 1933. p. 13-18, 18-35.—The term refractoriness, Seger cones, and factors affecting refractoriness are dealt with. Deformation of refractory products under load at high temperature is discussed. The character of deformation of grog, Dinas and bauxite bricks and the effect of various factors affecting the deformation under load at high temperature are discussed.

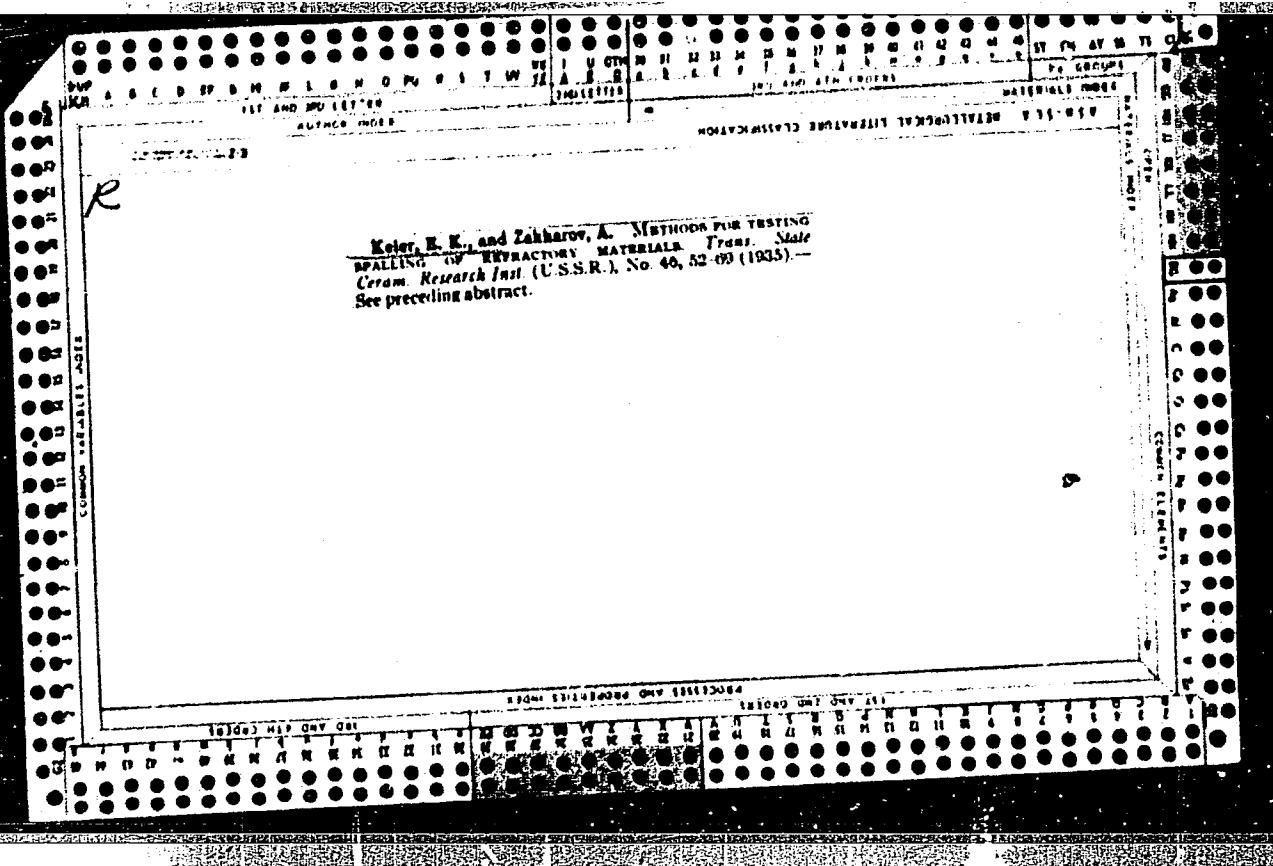
ASB-LLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										EAST ASIA										SOUTH ASIA										SOUTHEAST ASIA					WEST ASIA				
EAST ASIA					SOUTH ASIA					SOUTHEAST ASIA					WEST ASIA					EAST ASIA					SOUTH ASIA					SOUTHEAST ASIA					WEST ASIA				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40





"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

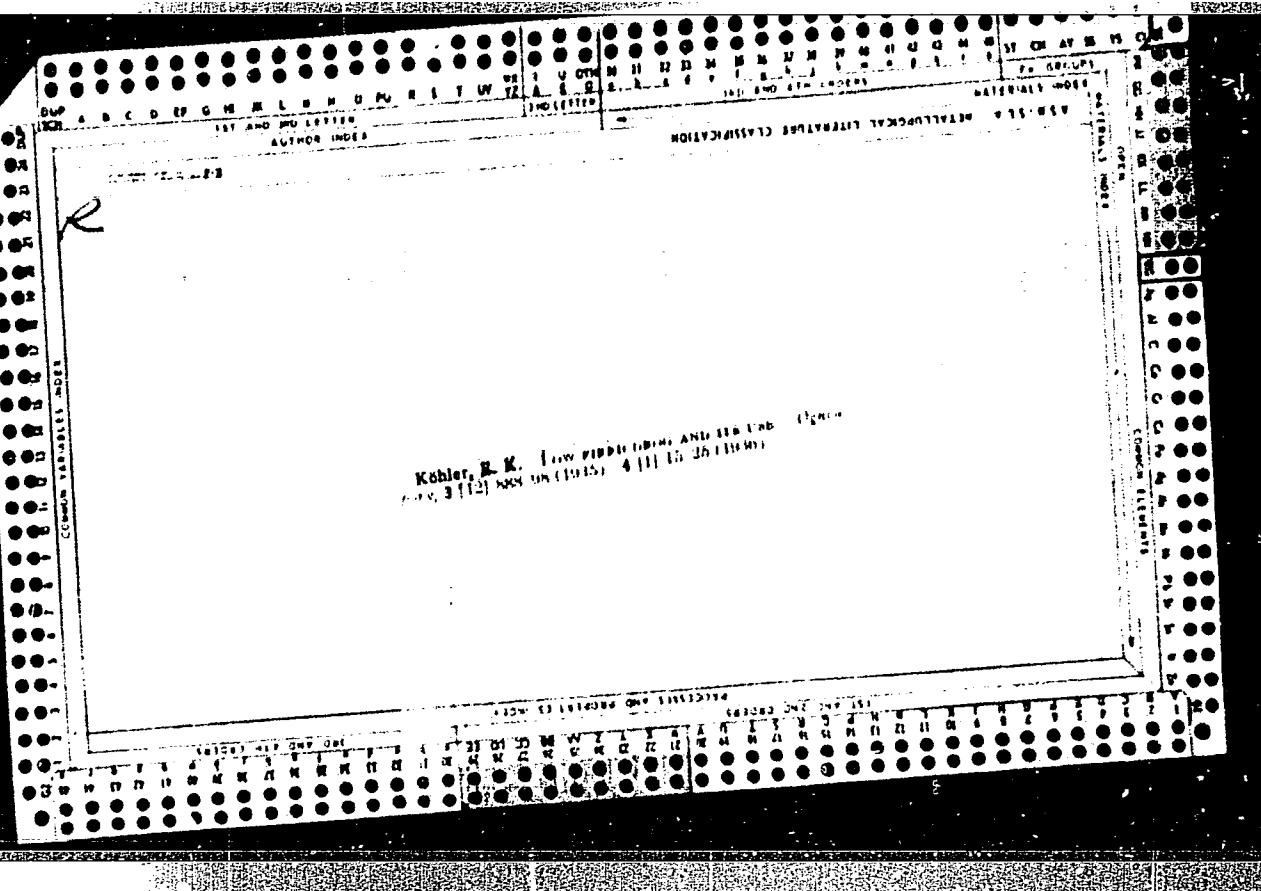
CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510004-1



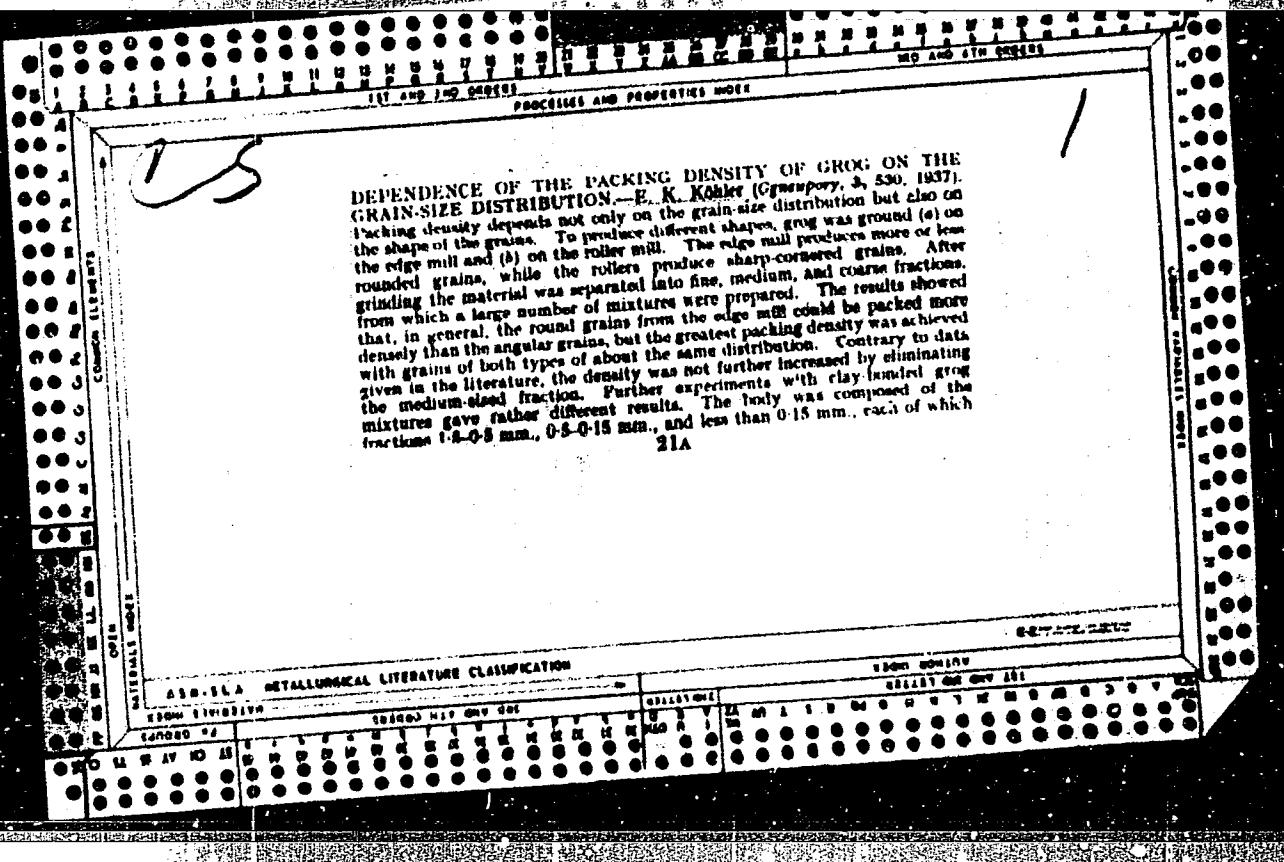
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

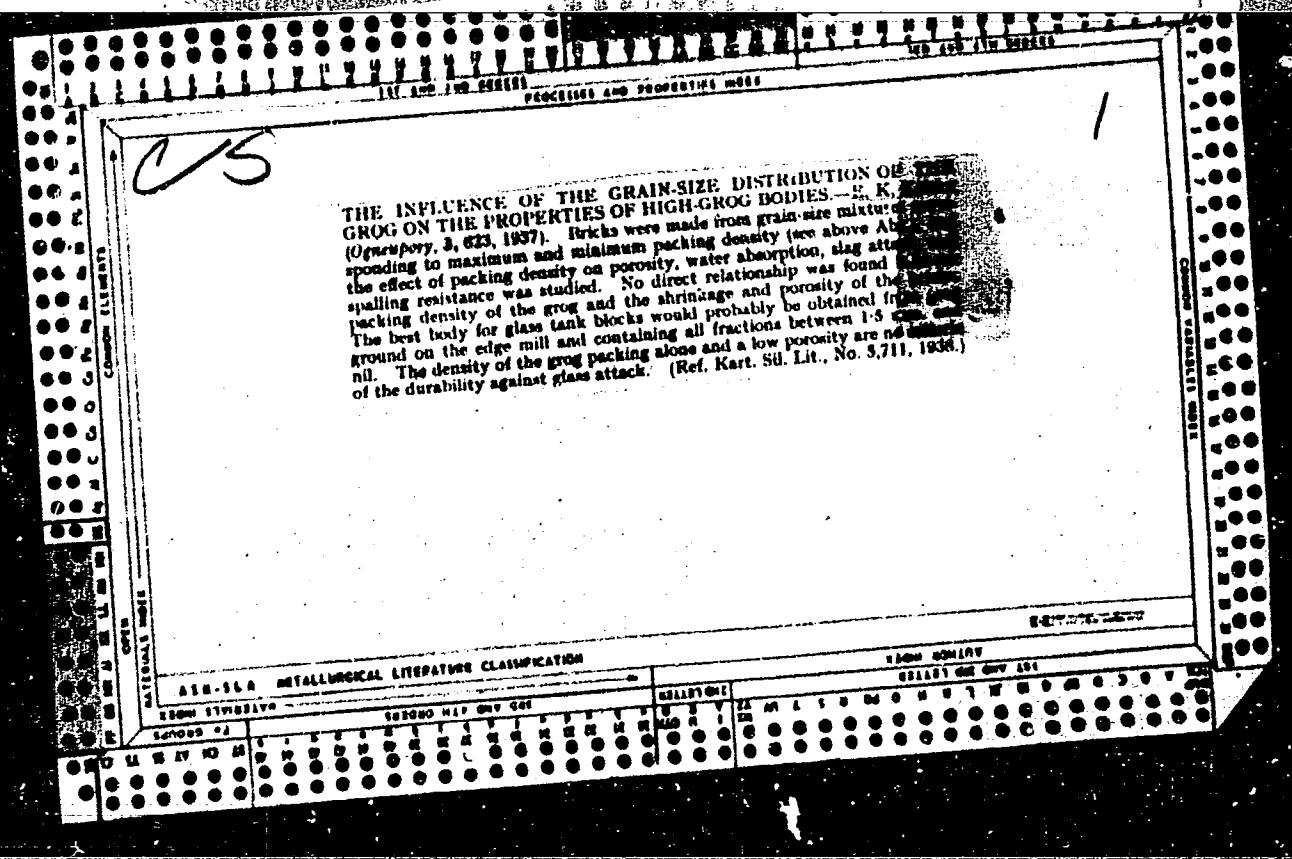
CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510004-1"

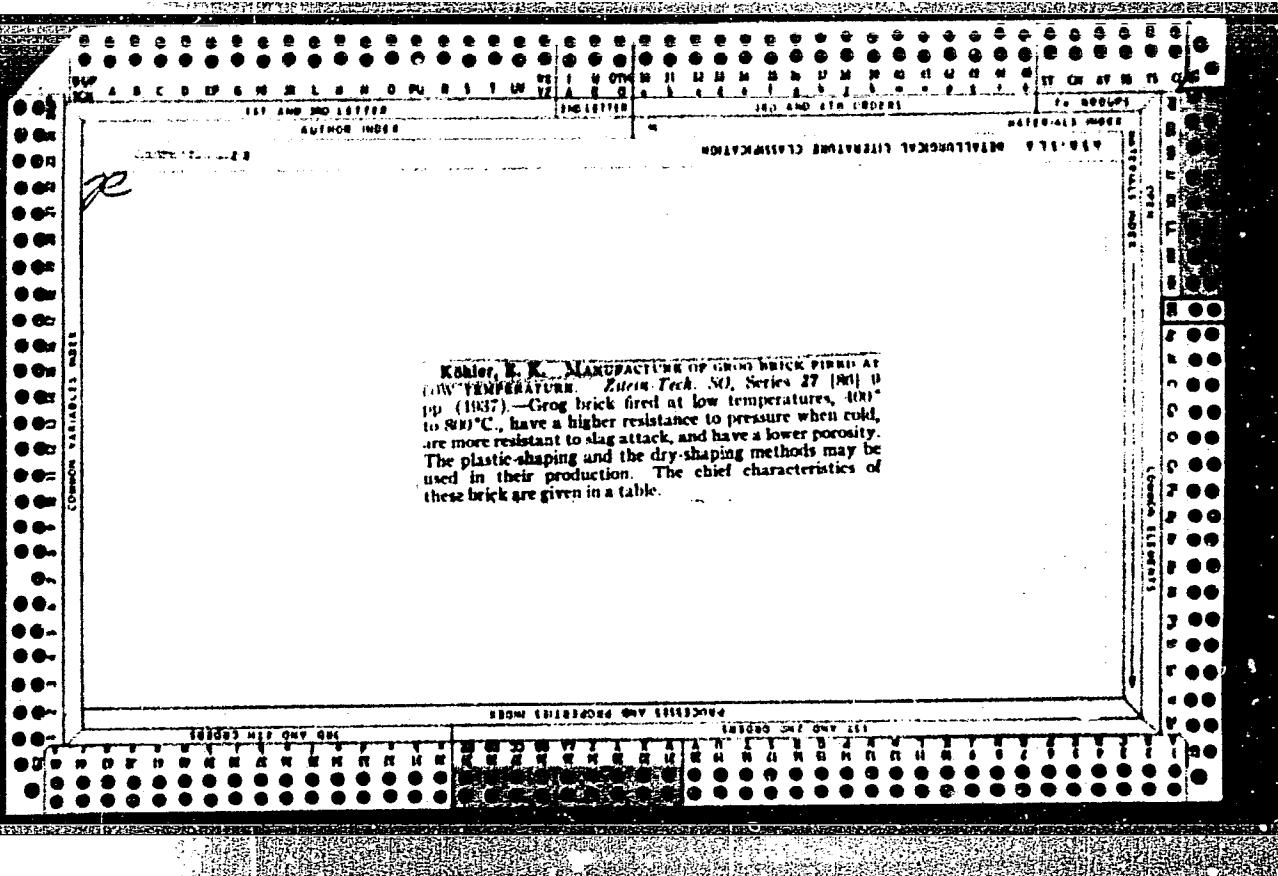
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510004-1



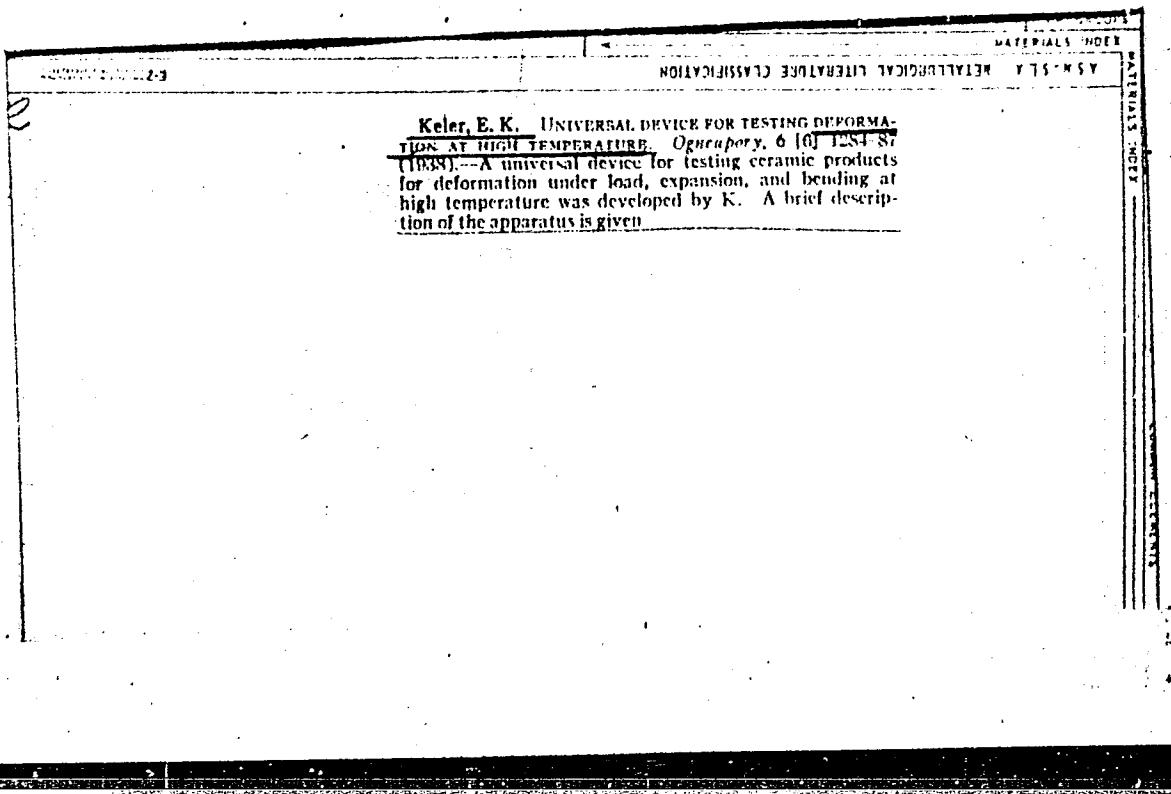
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510004-1"







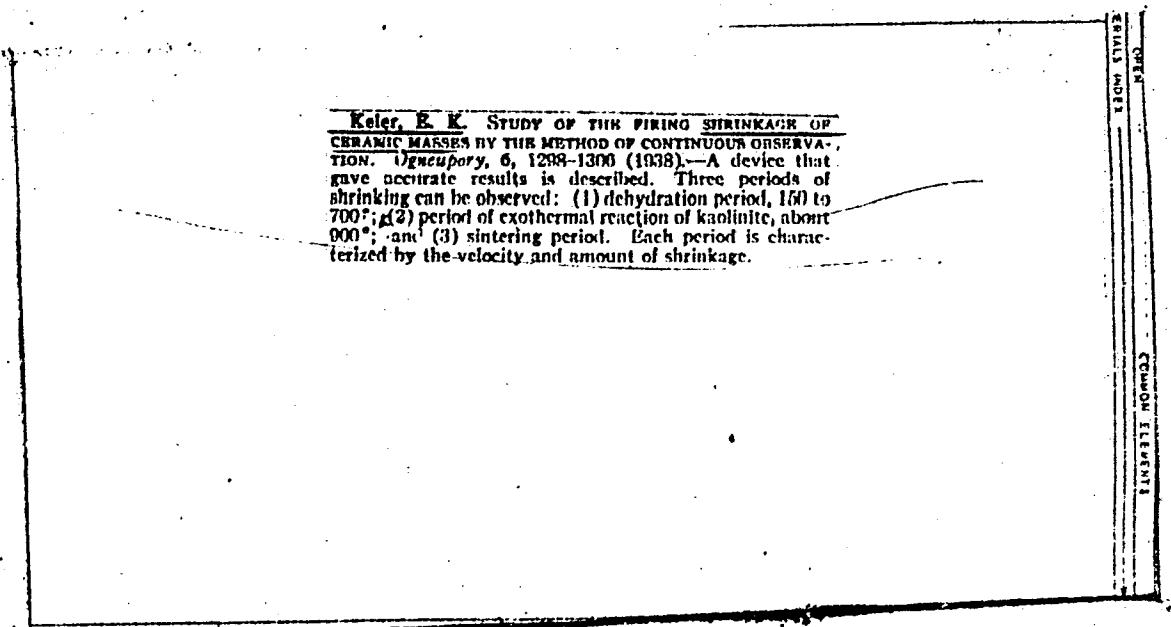
KELER, E. K.

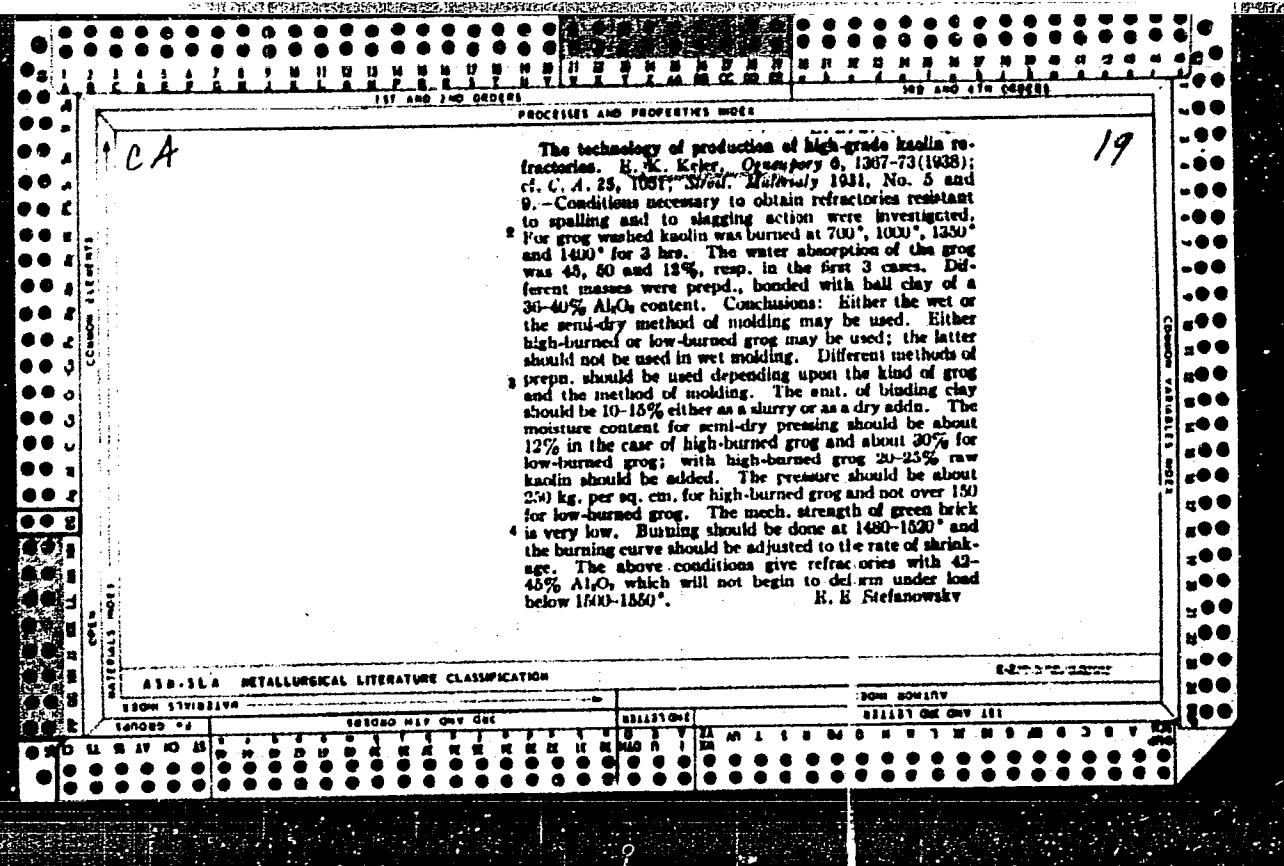


KELER, E. K.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510004-1"

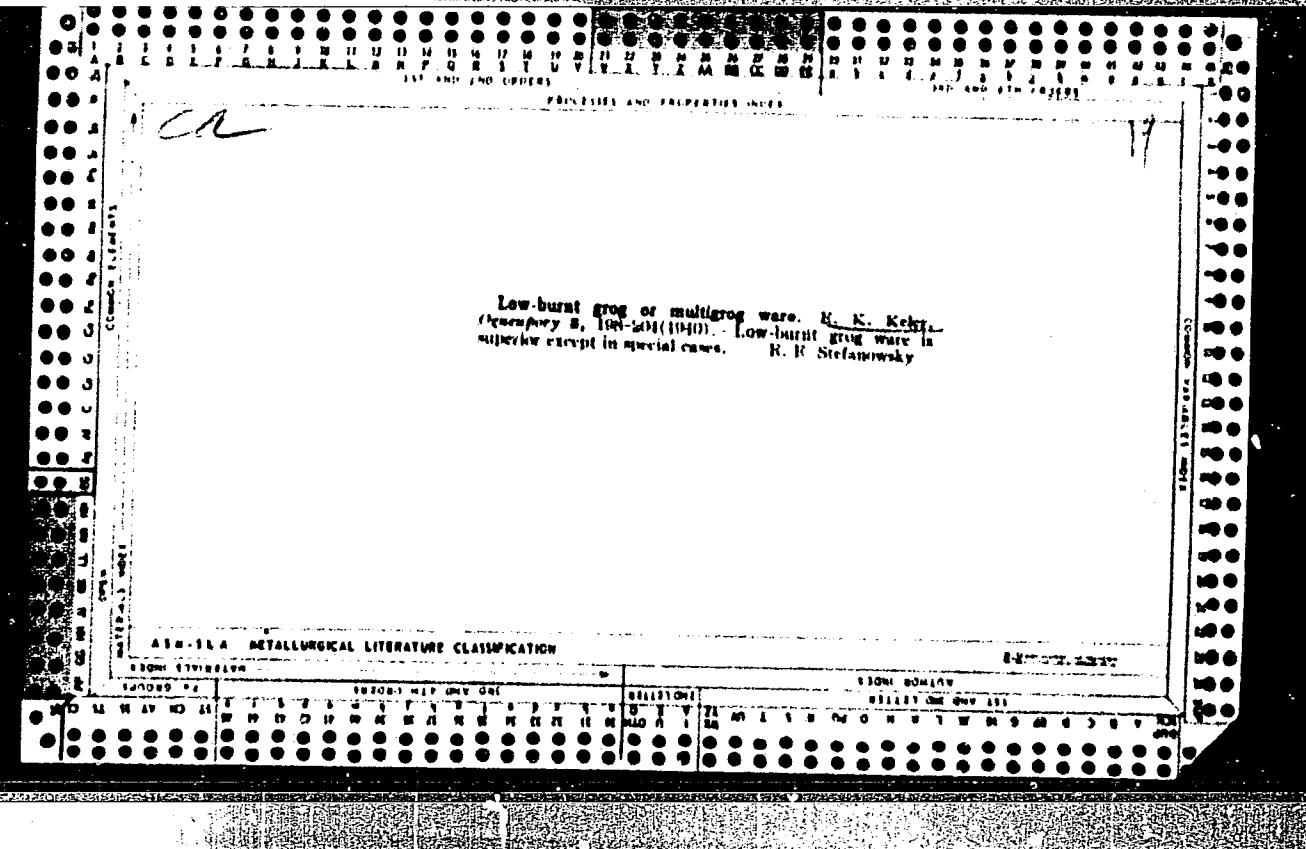




APC

R. L. St. John

Production of refractories from low-burned grog for use in metallurgy. E. K. Kuznetsov. *Trudy Sovetskogo Giposverzha Materialam*, 1940, 20-30; "Khim. Referat. Zbir.", 1940, No. 8, p. 93; *Chem. Abs.*, 36, 6704 (1943).—The production of refractories from low-burned grog is described. Refractories from low-burned grog have greater density and strength, higher temperature of beginning of deformation under pressure, and greater resistance to slag and to abrasion. Cf. "Manufacture . . .", *Ceram. Abs.*, 18 (1) 23 (1939).



F 1204. PRODUCTION OF REFRACTORIES FROM SOFT-FIRED GROG. Aeler,  
E.K. and Zegzhda, V.P. (Trudy Vsesoyuz Inst. Ogneuporov, 1960, No.19,  
41.)

A detailed laboratory study of production factors associated with the use of soft-fired grog is reported. The effects of the proportions of grog, ranging from 30-50%, its grading, and the firing temperature of the product were investigated using two clays; parallel trials based on hard-fired grog were carried out. The properties of grog fired at 850°C., its behaviour in mixtures, and the peculiar needs of the products in firing are discussed at length. The results led to a number of industrial trials which are reported favourably. Firebricks made from soft-fired grog are shown to be denser, stronger, to have a higher refractoriness-under-load value and greater resistance to slag attack and to abrasion, than bricks based on hard-fired grog. A high degree of resistance to spalling can also be developed. In steel ladles they are said to give an increase in life of 30-50%. Against these facts must be set certain production difficulties, e. g. the

## A.I.B.-I.I.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION

SECOND DIVISION	SECOND SUB-DIVISION	SECTION	SECOND SUB-DIVISION
IRON & STEEL	METALLURGY	IRON & STEEL	METALLURGY

slow firing necessitated by the large amount of shrinkage, and the consequent drop in productivity of Hoffmann and chamber kilns. The products are also rather sensitive to variations in the raw materials. Plastic and semi-plastic forming methods were used; a slight preference for the latter is expressed.

CA

19

Study of the process of shrinkage of clays and grog mixes as a means of improving the firing of clay ware. E. Keler. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Inst. Gresopress* 30, 34-61 (1961).--Firing shrinkage of 30 types of clays and green brick were studied by continuous observation (C.A. 53, 5141). (1) Kaolinite clays. An insignificant shrinkage, observed at 200-350° with some latina clay samples, is probably due to the loss of H<sub>2</sub>O adsorbed on the surface of the colloidal particles of the clayey substance. The next shrinkage started at 600-600°. The more SiO<sub>2</sub> in the latina clay the higher was the starting temp., and the smaller the amt. of this shrinkage. For semicid clays, a noticeable shrinkage started only at about 700°; it continued with more or less intensity up to about 800° and then slowed down considerably. Judging from the temp. limits, this shrinkage coincides to a certain extent with the endothermal effect of refractory clays and kaolins at 800-750°. The shrinkage continued after the loss of H<sub>2</sub>O had practically ceased; this indicated dependence of shrinkage not only upon loss of H<sub>2</sub>O but also upon further transformations of the anhydride at higher temps. (700-850°). A sharp and relatively large shrinkage occurred with the clays at about 900°. Shrinkage due to sintering started at 1075-1150°, in most cases at 1100°. Magnitude and intensity of this shrinkage and the temp. at which it ceased depended primarily upon the chem. compa. of the

clay. The following scheme is suggested for transformations occurring in kaolinite clays upon heating: decomposition of the kaolinite mol. into free amorphous oxides with the loss of H<sub>2</sub>O of crystal; change of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> at 700-800° into crystalline γ-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> with attendant shrinkage; formation at 900-950° of finely dispersed aluminumate (ullmannite or mullite) with liberation of heat and sharp shrinkage; and formation of liquid phase at 1070-1150° as a result of the formation of eutectic melts by the reaction of K<sub>2</sub>O, Na<sub>2</sub>O, CaO, MgO, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and TiO<sub>2</sub> with SiO<sub>2</sub> and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The greater shrinkage period of kaolins compared with clays is due to the smaller content of fluxes in the kaolins and a resulting smaller amt. of liquid phase at corresponding temps. (2) Chasov-Yar clays. Most of the H<sub>2</sub>O of crystal was liberated below 700°, accompanied by some expansion of the clay. Shrinkage at 700-800° occurred without liberation of H<sub>2</sub>O. There was no exothermal effect at about 900°. Shrinkage due to sintering started at 1075-1150° and ended at 1200°. Owing to the presence of considerable amts. of K<sub>2</sub>O and Na<sub>2</sub>O, liquid phase appeared at about 900°. Firing above 1300° was probably due to O liberated by dissociation of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

B. Z. Kamich

## ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

E-377-2725-3-2002

CLASSIFICATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	4	

*A.C.S.**Reprintent**C.P.L.*

Conditions for obtaining chemically stable brick at low-fired clays. E. N. Kholodko and V. N. Anan'ova. Oktroyeny, 1945, No. 1/3, pp. 5-17. — A high thermal resistance is frequently required of refractories in addition to slag resistance. For such purposes refractories of low fired fire clay are customarily employed. This investigation deals with some of the factors affecting the quality of this type of refractories. The factors investigated were (1) size analysis, (2) method of mixing the components, and (3) preparation of the body and shaping. In all bodies, the ratio of grog to clay was 60 to 40%. The components were dry mixed and then moistened either with water or with the clay slip. The test pieces, regular-sized bricks, were shaped manually in a wooden mold and subsequently pressed in an ordinary lever press, or they were made on a semi-industrial continuous press and the pressing was finished in a lever press. On the test pieces the following properties were determined: porosity, volume weight, tensile strength, and also, on many of the specimens, slag resistance and load deformation at high temperatures. The low-temperature grog used was fired at 750° and subsequently ground in a Blake crusher and on a mill. For comparison, test pieces were also made of grog fired at P.C.E. 125. With regard to the effect of size distribution, it was observed that, the porosity, tensile strength, and slag resistance were the same whether the upper limit was 10 mm. or 3 mm. The elimination of the small fractions (0.5 mm. and below) did not affect the porosity or slag resistance but lowered the tensile strength. Elimination of the middle fractions (3 to 0.5 mm.) did not affect the slag resistance, somewhat lowered the porosity, but greatly increased the tensile strength. Greatly decreasing the large sizes (10 to 6 mm.) and compensating by increasing the medium sizes reduced the tensile strength but did not affect the other properties investigated. The slip method of preparing the body, when the latter was shaped in a plastic state increased the porosity somewhat, did not change the slag resistance, and had a variable effect on tensile strength. In the secondary method of shaping the body, the use of water instead of a slip increased the porosity and lowered the tensile strength. Raising the pressure when working with secondary bodies lowers the porosity and raises the tensile strength and slag resistance. The experimental results led to the following conclusions: (1) The grog should be prepared from a clay which has a higher thermal contraction than the clay used